

Labour in springtime, says Callaghan

BRISTOL, England (AP). — Prime Minister James Callaghan spoke today about Britain's strengthening economy and hinted new elections are further away than many political analysts believe. "The longer we stay the bigger the (Labour) victory will be," said Callaghan in off-the-cuff remarks at a local Labour Party conference here. "Twelve months ago it looked as though we could be swept away," he said. "But now we are emerging into a period where we can begin to see the growth coming. This is our springtime. We can begin to see the change from winter."

Volume 3, Number 664

AMMAN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1978 — SAFAR 20, 1398

Negotiations ongoing, says Dayan

TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (R). — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that peace talks between Israel and Egypt were still going on and described President Anwar Sadat's visit to the United States next week as part of the mediation process. Mr. Dayan told a public meeting that Israeli-Egyptian negotiations were continuing despite the breakdown of foreign minister's talks in Jerusalem. "The United States is mediating in this process, and the visit to Washington of President Sadat is connected with this," he said. "If negotiations fail," he said, "it will be because of differences about the question of the Palestinians and the future of the West Bank."

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

King Hussein presides over health meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 28 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein presided over the second meeting of the Higher Health Council at the Royal Medical Services Department here today. During the meeting King Hussein stressed the importance of the expansion of medical services to include the people in the Kingdom. He also stressed the importance of familiarizing the people with the benefits of preventive medicine. His Majesty also thanked the Chairman of the Council, Prime Minister Mudar adnan, and the members of the Council for their efforts in the field of health services. The meeting was attended by Premier Badran, the Chief of the Royal Court, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and senior officials.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Alfred Atherton during a meeting in Amman on Saturday. Mr. Atherton conveyed a message to King Hussein from President Jimmy Carter on the American conception of the situation in the Middle East. King Hussein asked Mr. Atherton to convey to President Carter Jordan's appreciation of the U.S. efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the area. (JNA photo)

AP reports from Amman that Atherton also presided over a meeting here with U.S. ambassadors to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan for an exchange of views about the Middle East conflict. The reassessment of the Middle East situation was conducted in view of the recent breakup in Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, officials here said. No details were available on the subjects Atherton discussed with the King or the nature of his deliberations with the ambassadors. Jordan supported Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace overtures with Israel but refrained from taking part in the talks. King Hussein recently admonished Israel for "stalling and manoeuvring" in the talks with Egypt. Atherton also is believed to be trying to explore chances of getting Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to join Sadat in his quest for a settlement with Israel.

Sadat, Carter will reassess M.E. situation in two day Camp David summit meeting

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (AP). — President Anwar Sadat will confer with President Jimmy Carter for two days next week at Camp David, Maryland, for talks on the Middle East problem it was announced here today. Sadat is expected to leave Cairo on Wednesday and stop in Rabat, Morocco, for brief talks with King Hassan. The Moroccan leader has been a steadfast supporter of President Sadat's overture to Israel since the Egyptian leader's trip to Jerusalem last November.

In Washington, the White House confirmed that President Sadat has accepted an invitation from President Carter to visit the U.S. for extended talks on the situation in the Middle East. A statement said President Carter extended the invitation to hold "an extensive review of the progress that has been made in the Arab-Israeli negotiations and of how they might proceed effectively towards the common objective of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East." State Department officials said Mr. Sadat would arrive in Washington next Friday and spend the weekend with the President at his Camp David retreat in nearby Maryland. The Egyptian leader then will return to Washington for a stay of a few more days. ing of Sadat's motives and quiet support for his strategy. Because of their pivotal position as power brokers in the Arab World, Carter has been relying heavily on the Saudis to put their weight behind a political settlement with Israel. It is believed Mubarak will bring back the latest Saudi views on the compromises in the making, and Sadat will go to Washington with solid Saudi backing, the sources said. The authoritative weekly October magazine said in a report to be published tomorrow that the talks in the U.S. would be "deep and detailed." October magazine said that after meeting with Mr. Carter, the Egyptian leader would fly to Europe to meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Analysts here said they expected Mr. Sadat to renew his appeal to President Carter to give Egypt the same type and quantity of arms the U.S. had already given Israel.

We shall not allow the Arab people once again to live in the no-war, no-peace situation that has hampered our progress and development." Kamel, who summarized the peace initiative from its beginning for the legislators, praised the United States efforts as "important and constructive."

After the Israeli-Egyptian political talks broke down in Jerusalem Jan. 18, negotiations continued through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton.

East bloc nations briefed

Atherton will carry a complete draft of a proposed declaration of principles he worked out with the Israelis when he came to Cairo on Monday, according to a senior Foreign Ministry source. An Egyptian working paper sent to Atherton called for total Israeli withdrawal, self-determination for the Palestinians and a normalisation of relations among the parties. Kamel outlined a no-compromise position and warned Israel that the situation in the Middle East would become "dangerous if this chance of peace is lost because of Israel settlements."

Kamel blamed the Israelis press campaign and public statements by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan for the breakdown of negotiations in Jerusalem.

"The Israeli attitude that depends on bargaining and influencing the course of negotiations by public statements that are far from the objective of negotiations is proof that Israel does not understand the new political situation resulting from the Egyptian political initiative," Kamel said.

U.S. officials in Washington, however, have indicated Egypt

Message of "grave consequences"

Meanwhile, the official Middle East News Agency quoted Sadat as telling a meeting of American Moslems in a message to the United States that there will be "grave and destructive consequences" if the Israelis fail to respond to his peace initiative.

Sadat charged a week ago that the Israelis were negotiating in bad faith and trying to sabotage the peace process. He urged them to be forthcoming, and has softened criticism of Israel since then to provide a period of quiet diplomacy.

No compromise says Kamel

Although word of the Sadat trip to the United States came amid reports that progress had been made on an agreement of principles Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, addressing the Foreign Relations and National Security committees of parliament, said today "our national demands cannot afford compromise."

"Egypt will not bargain on its land and will not give up the rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "This is certain."

Egypt has insisted on total withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967 and self-determination for the Palestinians.

However, Kamel said Egypt would continue "the road to negotiation to the very end."

Fighting in the ancient port city south of Beirut raged most of the night, leaving three guerrillas dead and seven wounded, authorities reported.

The clashes involved two Marxist splinter guerrilla groups, Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and a faction of the same group led by Jibril's former second in command, Abul Abbas.

Sidon citizens closed their shops and offices early today and staged a protest street demonstration against the continuing presence of armed Palestinians within their city.

A delegation visited the governor of South Lebanon in the town and demanded that all armed guerrillas should be withdrawn.

The guerrillas later announced they would comply with this demand, pulling all their armed men out of the city, and stationing them in a number of Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Sidon.

Further south Israeli-backed rightist forces exchanged artillery fire with Palestinians and their leftist allies today, travellers from the area said.

There were no reports of casualties in the duel between rightist-controlled Qle'a and Marjoun, and leftist-held Khiam and Blat.

Other sectors of the area, close to the border with Israel, were reported quiet.

There have been intermittent clashes in the sensitive south Lebanon area since the two year civil war came to an end in other parts of the country in Nov. 1976.

Meanwhile, a 24-hour strike to protest the three-year Palestinian guerrilla occupation of the Christian town of Damour south of Beirut ended peacefully in Lebanon's Christian areas today.

Life returned to normal in Beirut's Christian sector shops, banks and restaurants after yesterday's shutdown.

Rightists get arms shipments

BEIRUT, Jan. 28 (R). — The Palestine News Agency Wafa said here today a ship was unloading big quantities of arms for rightist militias at the port of Jounieh, 19 kms. north of Beirut.

It added that another ship was expected at the same port from West Germany next week under contracts signed by rightist military commander Beshir Gemayel with arms dealers in Beirut a few weeks ago.

The agency said the shipments were "part of a Zionist-isolationist (rightist) plan... aimed at preparing for another assault against Palestinians and their leftist allies."

Cooperation with U.S. "think tanks" discussed by Prince Hassan on last day of talks in New York

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 — Technical discussions returned to the forefront again here on the last full day of Crown Prince Hassan's working visit to the United States, with the possibility of a major new international cooperation in research looming on the horizon for Jordan.

Four hours of talks here Thursday with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies were followed up at the Pierre Hotel yesterday morning by another several hours of detailed discussion on means of cooperation between the Aspen Institute and Jordan. The focus of the talks is using Jordan and Jordanian scholars as a jumping off point for a major new involvement by the Aspen Institute in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Specific suggestions that are being considered include exchanging scholars, establishing on-going seminars in Jordan hosted by the Aspen Institute to discuss problems of social and economic development as these relate to peace in the Middle East and also to the regional context of development in the area, involving Jordanians in established Aspen research programmes in the United States as well as at Aspen facilities abroad, particularly in West Berlin and Tokyo, and involving Jordanians in the two major research programmes now underway at Aspen, those relating to energy and financing future socio-economic development on a global basis.

It is now likely that several Aspen officials will take part in the Jordanian national conference on science and technology in Amman next month, and several Jordanian scholars will take part this year in regular summer programmes run by Aspen in the United States.

Much of the groundwork for the new cooperation possibilities between Jordan and the Aspen Institute has been prepared here by Dr. George Assoua, a Jerusalemite Jordanian who has spent nearly twenty years in the United States, and who is currently a senior research professor at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in the field of atomic physics and radio astronomy. He told the Jordan Times that inviting Aspen officials to the science and technology conference in Amman next month will give them a firsthand opportunity to assess Jordan's potential in the research arena.

Dr. Assoua was also very much behind the discussions in Washington earlier this week with the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, another think-tank research institute that may undertake new work in Jordan or with Jordanians abroad.

Crown Prince Hassan also met here yesterday morning with Mrs. Helvi Sipilä who is a United Nations assistant secretary general and director of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. It is Mrs. Sipilä's office that is heavily backing the May regional

al conference in Amman to draw up a plan of action for the integration of Arab women into the development plans of the region.

One of the new topics discussed yesterday morning was integrating the May women's conference with the general international concern for the transfer of appropriate technology to the developing states, with an eye to viewing the advancement of women within the framework of plans for national and regional social and economic development. Mrs. Sipilä will also attend the science and technology conference in Amman next month to follow up this specific point, she told the Jordan Times. Also attending yesterday morning's meeting with Mrs. Sipilä and the Crown Prince were Mrs. Inam Mufit, Minister Ghaleb Barakat and Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Hani Matar.

Prince Hassan attended a private luncheon yesterday held in his honour by former U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller. In the evening he attended a reception held by the United States International Council, a grouping of heads of all major corporations, labour unions and research institutions.

The official visit to the United States drew to a close yesterday evening and the Jordanian delegation, headed by Prince Hassan, departed for London last night, where the Crown Prince will spend a few days holding more discussion with British and EEC officials before returning to Amman later in the week.

Observers estimate there are 40,000 Ethiopian troops and 80,000 militia on the southern front ready to start the assault. They say there is little hope of peace talks preventing the impending battle as Ethiopia insists the Somalis leave the Ogaden region before such talks begin.

Ethiopian Head of State Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam has not been seen in public for two weeks.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said that about two weeks ago an attempt was made on his life, but there was no indication whether he was injured.

The Paris report said Cuban Defence Minister Gen. Raul Castro was with the head of state and a Russian general in the Harar region when a bomb was thrown at their car.

A number of Cubans and Russians travelling in the car behind were killed by the bomb blast, the reports said.

In Addis Ababa political killings and arrests continue, the sources said.

A resident commented: "There are not so many bodies lying around the streets these days but there are still a lot of arrests."

One source estimated that some 700 people have been killed in political murders in Ethiopia in the past six weeks, mainly in the capital.

He said that each district committee had its own jail and most were full.

No similar visit by Begin

White House press secretary Jody Powell told reporters there were no plans for a similar visit to Washington by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

In response to a question, he said Mr. Carter and the Israeli leader have had extensive talks recently. But Mr. Carter has not had the opportunity for similar lengthy discussions with Mr. Sadat, although the President and the Egyptian leader conferred briefly in Aswan, Egypt, during Mr. Carter's recent trip abroad.

Mr. Powell declined to comment on whether Mr. Carter's invitation to Mr. Sadat was prompted by delays in negotiations between the two sides.

"We are concerned that this opportunity for peace (in the Middle East) should not slip away... but I don't think we should get into the position of commenting on varying reports on how fast or how slow things are going," he said.

After his talks at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Sadat will fly to London, Paris, Bonn and Vienna for discussions with leaders in those countries before returning home.

The sources said Sadat will have heard a report from Vice President Hosni Mubarak on his current Arab tour before flying to Washington. Mubarak left Cairo Saturday for quick visits to eight Arab countries and Iran.

Mubarak's Saudi visit important

Mubarak's trip is designed to give Arab leaders and the Shah

AMMAN, Jan. 28 (R). — Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak conferred in Jeddah today with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Riyadh radio reported.

It said Mr. Mubarak informed Prince Fahd of the latest developments in the Middle East.

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Jeddah earlier today from Khartoum on the second leg of a tour which also includes Jordan, the Gulf states and Iran.

of Iran details of last week's impasse in the political talks with Israel.

The greatest significance of the Mubarak tour is that he will be stopping overnight in Saudi Arabia for talks with King Khalid.

It will be the first such high level Egyptian visit to Saudi Arabia since Sadat's trip to Israel, which cooled relations between Cairo and Riyadh for a period.

Saudi Arabia supports the Egyptian economy with about \$1 billion a year.

But in recent weeks the Saudis have shown understand-

ing of Sadat's motives and quiet support for his strategy.

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Syria, Iraq to hold talks in Algiers

DAMASCUS, Jan. 28 (R). — A Syrian delegation will leave for Algiers tomorrow for talks with an Iraqi team on resolving long-standing disputes between the two countries, official sources said today.

The delegates, representing the rival Baath Party leaderships in Damascus and Baghdad, will discuss "bilateral questions outstanding between the two countries," the sources said.

Iraq's ambassador to Syria, Mr. Walid Khazali, issued a statement expressing optimism over the outcome of the Algiers meeting.

Ethiopians prepare for offensive in Ogaden

ADIS ABABA, Jan. 28 (R). — Russia and Cuba boosted their military presence in embattled Ethiopia by 50 per cent in a month total of 4,500 men, informed sources said today.

The sources said there were now 3,000 Cubans and 1,500 Russians aiding the Ethiopians in their war against Somali liberation forces in the Ogaden desert and secessionists in the northern part of the country.

The sources added that within two weeks a massive Ethiopian offensive backed by the Russians and Cubans is expected to launch a counter-offensive against the Somalis, who have seized the Ogaden region.

The sources said the Cubans appeared to be playing a more active role in the fighting while the Russians remained in the background.

The Russian advisers are believed to have emphasised that Ogaden counterattacks should be postponed till Ethiopian forces are fully trained to use sophisticated weapons which have been arriving for two months in giant Soviet transport planes.

The sources said the Ethiopian Military Command urged that the offensive should be launched into neighbouring Somalia and take the important city of Hargeisa.

The banks believe the city could then be used in negotiations the withdrawal of Somali forces from the Ogaden, the sources

observers estimate there are 40,000 Ethiopian troops and 80,000 militia on the southern front ready to start the assault. They say there is little hope of peace talks preventing the impending battle as Ethiopia insists the Somalis leave the Ogaden region before such talks begin.

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Warrant out for Tunisian leader

TUNIS, Jan. 28 (R). — A warrant has been issued for the arrest of trade union leader Habib Achour, whose labour federation is blamed by the government for riots in which at least 42 people died, informed sources said today.

The government news agency reported that large quantities of arms have been discovered in a regional office of M. Achour's 650,000-member organisation, the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT). Since violence flared during a general strike on Thursday, police have arrested several members of the UGTT's 13-man executive. Three others have resigned from the executive, denouncing the federation for "deviations" under the leadership of M. Achour.

Commandos quit Sidon after street protest

SDON, Jan. 28 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos agreed today to pull their armed commandos out of Sidon after city residents staged a day-long protest against violent inter-guerrilla clashes here.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

A message for Mr. Atherton

Mr. Atherton's visit to Amman is witness to the multiple role the United States is playing in the area. We congratulate the Assistant Secretary of State for reports that he personally has done much to bridge the gap between Arabs and Israelis in the current negotiations.

It is uncertain how far the U.S. can push Israel against its will. Mr. Begin probably believes that Israel could survive bad relations with the U.S. in the short run if need be. But we ask Mr. Atherton at the very least to remind Mr. Begin of the damage that Israel will do itself (let alone the Middle East and the world) if it now fails to reciprocate the magnanimous if not rashly over-trusting gesture that has come from Egypt.

The anti-settlement demonstrations in Nablus yesterday should come as a timely warning in themselves that life in Israel will become increasingly less pleasant so long as it clings to conquered territory. If these peace talks fail Israel can expect to be surrounded by enemies. Israeli intransigence will invite the erosion of the support which it enjoys in the U.S. and elsewhere. It will invite the emergence to power of Arabs much less anxious for peace than our present leaders. But Israel itself will become its own worst enemy.

It will harden into an isolated garrison state, frustrating itself of the very things it says it wants. Its cosmopolitan people will become increasingly racially egocentric. Its boasted democracy will increasingly be overtaken by a kind of apartheid. It will continue to bomb Lebanese villages out of existence while awaiting the Messiah of Peace and it will scream ever more shrilly for security the more it undermines that very security by denying Palestinians the most basic rights.

The Arabs have indicated that they are prepared to recognize the state of Israel; the question now is if Israel will be able to recognise itself if it continues much longer to withhold lands and rights which belong to other people.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf's interview with the Jordan T.V., AL RAI Saturday said Sharif Abdul Hamid has simply and clearly explained the Arab position in general and Jordan's positive role on the Arab scene in particular.

"He emphasized that the option before the Arabs is whether to remain weak or to build up their own strength, and be able to cope with their problems peacefully or by other means."

Hence, the only remedy for the present difficulties among the Arabs is to concentrate on building up their own strength through re-deployment of all their resources in the service of their national objectives, Al Rai said.

Starting from this clear vision, Jordan has been and still is playing its positive role in the Arab periphery to which it belongs -- a role that tries to achieve Arab detente and calls for the arbitration of reason in treating and solving the current problems.

Al Rai concluded by calling for top-level Arab meetings to "back the option of strength and to bring it into practical shape."

METAP

Trade exhibition at Philadelphia hotel car park now open. Distributors required for following British products:

Music centres, car accessories, water purification, fibre glass fly screens, caravans, awnings and accessories etc.
Open 10:00-13:00 — 16:00-19:00 hrs. daily

We can also discuss turnkey packages for hotels and holiday parks

NEW ARABIC CLASSES

The YWCA Vocational Training Centre announces the opening of a new Advanced Arabic Course, which will start on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1978. Classes will be held twice a week, for three months, from 4:00-5:30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Registration begins now. If interested, please get in touch with YWCA Vocational Training Centre, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. Tel. (41793).

President forecasts Yarmouk will play a developmental role in the north of Jordan

In the second of our three-part series on Yarmouk University, Jordan Times reporter Lee S. Tesdell interviews Dr. Adnan Badran, President of the university, to find out about the philosophy and academic ambitions of the new institution.

The university is being established with an emphasis on science and technology and with the notion of an "integrated community" for northern Jordan with the university as its nucleus, said Dr. Badran. With these concepts in mind, Dr. Badran last fall made a trip to visit about a dozen U.S. universities to enlist their help and expertise in this bid to make Jordan's new university one of the best and at the same time, unique, in the Arab World.

At the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Badran said he visited the extension services facilities and spoke with Dr. Shannon, the Dean.

"Faculty members will be employed with extension services in mind," explained Dr. Badran, underlining the emphasis which Yarmouk University has on applying itself to the development of the local area as well as its own students.

At Michigan State University, Dr. Badran explained that he had invited the President to come to Jordan to "establish links in development of agricultural and extension" fields.

At the University of Alabama, Dr. Badran visited the medical centre, one of the top five in the United States, he said.

Links with the States

There the agreement centered on training sent by Yarmouk University. Scholarships will be made available for students to go from Jordan to the Medical Centre at the University of Alabama, and they will then help to staff the Medical Centre at Yarmouk University.

At the University of Kentucky, plans for cooperation in the field of pharmacy were discussed. The pharmacy program at Yarmouk, Dr. Badran explained, will not be a conventional one. Instead graduates will be produced for clinical pharmacy to work in close connection with the M.D. at the hospital. This is known as the Pharm-D. degree, he said.

Dr. Badran stressed that "I am very much interested to develop links with outstanding institutions in the States". In this connection, there are about 90 students now studying at American universities on scholarships from Yarmouk University.

When they return to Jordan, they are obliged to put in double their study time on the staff at the Yarmouk University, said Dr. Badran.

The president is also interested in maintaining academic exchanges with distinguished faculty and experts, and in holding seminars at Yarmouk University utilizing international expertise.

Solar energy project

Other American universities which Dr. Badran visited on his trip in late 1977 were Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley where he saw the engineering and science departments, the University of Washington for the purpose of

seeing the agriculture department, Arizona State University at Tempe, Arizona to see the irrigation agriculture programme and Georgia Tech University where he invited the dean of the engineering department to visit Jordan in early 1978 for the purpose of discussing a solar energy research project.

The remaining two universities which Dr. Badran visited were Florida International University in Miami, whose president was invited to come to Yarmouk University in the spring of 1978 to discuss an agreement on joint scholarships and research in low-cost housing and taxation procedures, and the State University of New York at Buffalo whose president was also invited to Jordan to develop an affiliation in engineering, science and mathematics programmes.

Dr. Badran outlined to the Jordan Times some of the essential points in the philosophy of his university.

"What we like to stress is that we are not building just another university in the Arab World, but one which will have a unique role in Jordan and also provide necessary manpower needed in the social and economic development in this area."

Problem-solving

The curriculum is designed for research and problem solving, he continued, and the Planning and Development Department "are doing a survey" on energy, water exploitation and improving management in the area surrounding Yarmouk University.

As to the obviously important aspect of finance, Dr. Badran suggested to the Jordan Times, that several ways of raising funds are available to the new university.

Firstly, the recurrent costs, or operating costs, will be secured in four ways: Fifty per cent of a small portion of Jordan's income tax is available, the other half going to the University of Jordan.

Four per cent of government revenue is also split fifty-fifty between the two universities. Tuition from the students will secure a portion of the recurrent costs, and lastly, revenue from 120 housing units which the university plans to build will be channeled to the recurrent costs fund.

As to the capital improvements, a trust fund, which already stands at JD 100,000 J.D. will contribute interest to the university.

The construction complex will save the university about 50 per cent of construction costs of the permanent site and will take on commercial contracts for the university after having built the university itself.

Healthy competition

Lastly, friendly governments and oil-states will be looked to for assistance, but not before the master plan has been received so that concrete proposals can be made.

Asked whether he thought that competition might emerge between Jordan's two universities, Dr. Badran said that he



Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University.

thought it would, and that it would "be healthy for Jordan".

He gave the example of Michigan State University and the University of Michigan in the U.S. where there has been room for both although they are close to each other, and that they had both become top universities.

Dr. Badran explained that although the brain-drain of educated people from the country has been a problem, Jordan should continue to export educated people and that Yarmouk University would help to provide the intelligentsia, some of whom will leave.

"Most of them come back though," he said of Jordanians who leave.

Dr. Badran said that if only 50 per cent of university graduates stay in Jordan, the country's own needs would be satisfied.

Interest-free loans

The students have interest free loans available to them. If they need assistance, which are repaid after the graduate finds a job.

The university has a work-study programme which provides part-time work for students at 400 fils an hour for manual jobs and 300 fils an hour for other jobs.

The maximum the student can work though is 12 hours a week.

About 10 per cent of the students are now on the programme, the president said.

"We can help anybody," said Dr. Badran of needy students.

Foreign students, of whom there are a few at Yarmouk, are not provided with money.

So far there are agreements with Oman, Bahrain, and Lebanon to receive students at Yarmouk University, and Dr. Badran expects that "Yarmouk will attract students from other Arab States".

Within Jordan, there is a quota system which has been arranged so that every governorate is represented in the student body.

For example, Tulkarm, in the occupied West Bank, will send the first 12 students regardless of their Tawjihi marks. The rest of the student body is selected on the basis of the Tawjihi scores. The minimum acceptable level is about 75 per cent, said the president.

Community colleges

Dr. Badran closed his interview with the Jordan Times by pointing out one more way in which Yarmouk University will try to reach out to provide services to all Jordanians. While he was in the U.S. he had a look at the community college system in California with an eye to adapting some aspects to Jordan.

Eventually Dr. Badran envisages community college centres as extensions of Yarmouk University, in places such as Irbid, Amman, Aqaba, Zarqa and Ma'an.

The temporary site of the university, Dr. Badran said would become one of these centres after the permanent site is completed.

Part III, the final part of this series will be published on Tuesday and discusses the atmosphere on the temporary site campus of Yarmouk University.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

New education specialist arrives

The British Council in Amman is one staff member stronger this week as a new Technical Education Officer has arrived. The position itself is a new one. Mr. Alan Jones, most recently a lecturer in mathematics at the high school level, will cover Lebanon, Syria and Jordan in his capacity as advisor to the British Council on technical and vocational education in those three countries.

Mr. Jones is the holder of a unique degree, a B.A. from the Open University, an institution which uses the teaching medium of radio and television. He also served as a Senior Lecturer from 1973-75 at a technical institute in Fiji.

Technical and vocational training, a field in which Jordan is perhaps the leading Arab nation, is certainly continuing to expand with a new polytechnic institute being planned for Irbid and a new institute for women's higher education in Wadi Seer. This fact along with the need for properly trained technicians in the rebuilding of Lebanon and the re-entry into Syria by the British after Council a twenty year absence, would seem to indicate that Mr. Jones will be kept busy at his new assignment.

Mr. Jones, who will be based in Amman, is accompanied by his wife Ruth Mary and three children: David, Jonathan and Tracey.

Air Force veteran back in town

Back in Amman this week in Wing Comdr. Benn Brown O.B.E. who has the distinction of having served three Jordanian monarchs, Kings Abdullah, Talal and Hussein.

He first came to Jordan in the early 1950's to help set up the nucleus of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, then part of the Arab Legion.

The only thing Benn is flying this week is a right-hand drive Rover 3500 in front of a four wheel Astral caravan loaded with samples of goods his METAP group of companies in marketing in the Middle East.

The Anglo-Egyptian Joint Venture, METAP has mounted an expedition, led by Benn, to the Middle East. Leaving England on Nov. 29, Benn and Sales Representative John McDonald drove across Europe to Venice where they shipped to Alexandria. After motoring down to Cairo they spent six weeks displaying their goods and discussing contracts with Egyptian clients before sailing from Alexandria to Beirut. They

then drove to Amman where they are staying for ten days before driving onto Kuwait, Doha, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

The only doubt they have about their schedule is the state of the desert road linking Doha with Abu Dhabi which still has one stretch of 60 kms. of virgin sand which may or may not take what is essentially a European highway touring caravan.

Road transport to where?

We are still puzzling in the Jordan Times offices over an item received from the Jordan News Agency this week which reports that a possible road transport agreement will be the subject of talks in the near future between Jordan and... wait for it... Cyprus!

According to JNA a Ministry of Transport source said a memorandum had been received from the Cypriot government on this matter.

We are now anxiously awaiting the relevant authorities to issue tenders for the construction of tunnels, causeways and bridges linking the Mediterranean island of Cyprus with the Arabian mainland.

"Eating their way round the Gulf"

Those of us who thought Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour and the company delegation that toured the Gulf last week were there on business, were wrong. All those agreements for joint flights, collecting Kuwait's share of 15 per cent in Arab Wings and so on were just side results of the main purpose of the visit.

This I can reveal was to search for new exotic menus for Alia's flights.

The latest edition of Alia News reveals that "Chairman Ghandour and his delegation were treated to the most exotic food in the area. Chairman Al-Nisif of Kuwait (Airway Corporation) treated us to 'deicing shrimps' and 'smiling hamour' while Sheikh Saleh Bin Nasser of Oman offered us a variety of 'slimy the date', 'salmon the great' and 'the 'sleepy lobster' while Jordan's Ambassador to Oman, Suhail Al Tall reminded us of sea home with 'stuffed vines' and 'kubbeh a la hand grenade'." In addition the delegation go through a kilo of whitebait a one stop in an hour. There was obvious apprehension at what for some members of the delegation, was an untried delicacy. Alia News describes the dish as "white baits (kind of fish)."

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National News Roundup

Education seminar opens Monday

AN, Jan. 28 (JNA). — The Ministry of Education will hold a three-day seminar here on Monday to discuss a number of educational issues including ways of familiarising the ministry's staff with the latest methods of educational supervision. 150 representatives of Jordan's educational institutions will take part in this seminar.

Talhouni meets Soviet ambassador

AN, Jan. 28 (JNA). — The Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni received in his office the Soviet ambassador to Jordan. He also received the Korean Charge d'Affaires in Amman.

Press Association president re-elected

AN, Jan. 28 (JT). — The Press Association in a meeting here today re-elected Rakkan Majali president for a further one year term.

Jordan invited to Arab foreign ministers meet

AN, Jan. 28 (JNA). — The Jordanian government has received an invitation from the secretariat of the Arab League to attend next March's meeting of the Arab foreign ministers.

Bangladesh ambassador arrives

AN, Jan. 28 (JNA). — The Bangladesh ambassador designate to the Hashemite Royal Court arrived in Amman last night to take up his post.

UNESCO biology seminar opens

IRBID, Jan. 28 (JT). — A seven-day seminar on "the biology of human societies" was opened today at Yarmouk University under the auspices of UNESCO.

Acting on behalf of the Minister of Education, Abdul Salam Majali, Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University opened the meeting and praised the strong cooperation that has developed between Jordan and UNESCO in the field of education.

Asked about the purpose of the meeting, Dr. Badran said: "The seminar will discuss the scientific methods for the teaching of biology at schools in the Arab world."

In his speech of welcome, Dr. V.C. Vohra, Chairman of the Jordan National Council for UNESCO, explained that the seminar was invited to develop the outlines of a teacher's study guide on aspects of human populations and their environment. Similar source books have already been developed by UNESCO for Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The venue of the meeting, Dr. Vohra said, was "most appropriate" for Jordan "symbolizes par excellence the dynamics of development."

The seminar includes representatives from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Sudan, Morocco and Lebanon in addition to representatives of UNESCO and the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Science.

The bloody Tower of London marks it's 900th year

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

LONDON — Twelve years after William the Conqueror landed his Norman troops on England's south coast, he ordered the construction in London of a fortress to guard the city and control its people.

That was 1078. Now Britain is beginning a year-long celebration marking the 900th anniversary of that most famous landmark, the Tower of London.

No Hollywood movie could improve on the tower. It stands unchanged as a bloody monument to England's history from the 11th century through the imprisonment of Hitler's Deputy, Rudolph Hess, during World War II, the last person imprisoned there.

That first building, the White Tower, is now dark and weathered with age. Said to be the site of the brutal murder of the young Prince Edward and his brother -- who disappeared mysteriously in 1483 at the accession of Richard III -- it now houses a superb collection of arms and armour and stands silent guard over the multitude of other, smaller towers and buildings erected around it by succeeding generations of British royalty.

From this "keep" (fortress) one of the earliest and largest in Western Europe, the Tower of London has grown to encompass eight hectares of thick walls, dank dungeons and solid stone towers.

"It is, perhaps, the world's best-known tourist attraction," said Frank Kelly, Deputy Director-General of the British Tourist Authority and one of the men most directly responsible for this year's celebrations.

Tower of nightmares

True or not, the fact is there is no other sight in London that combines the turbulent history, the bulky grandeur and the harsh reality of Medieval Britain quite as well as the tower.

It is perhaps unequalled both for the nightmarish terror it can still evoke and for the brilliance of its roster of prisoners. Sir Thomas More, Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Walter Raleigh, Queen Anne Boleyn and Robert Devereux, the Earl of Essex all languished in the tower.

Of them, only Elizabeth would finally walk out alive, having sent many others to take her place.

No one knows for certain how many people lived, and died, within the tower walls. Until the end of the 17th century, the usual approach to the tower was made via the Thames River, then London's major thoroughfare. Manacled and fettered, prisoners would land -- usually in the dead of night -- at the sinister Traitors' Gate, and mount the well-worn stairs as the river's dark water lapped behind them. Many hobbled to the executioner's block.

Others were incarcerated, some perhaps in Bowyer Tower, where one could only be approached by a hole in the floor.

Or maybe their new home would be Beauchamp Tower, where a secret passage enabled guards to hear the prisoners talking among themselves. In any case, their cells were sure to be cold and damp from the air off the river. Many suffered from river rats that swarmed in during high tide.

The last person executed in the tower was Josef Jakobs, a German spy, who was shot in 1941.

More than a prison

The tower -- full name Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London -- was more than just a prison. Every sovereign up to James I used it as a palace. It has also served as a mint, a court of justice, a royal zoo, a treasure vault, a naval station and garrison, a royal observatory, a records room, an arsenal and munitions factory and the repository of the crown jewels.

Today it is still a garrison -- holds the crown jewels, which have never been uninsured -- and is Britain's biggest tourist attraction. In 1977, Queen Elizabeth's 25th anniversary of her ascension to the throne, 3 million people visited the tower, a record.

Officials, while doubtful that 1978 will see as many foreign visitors in Britain, hope renewed interest in the tower at home will again push the visitor total past the three million mark.

People in the News

David Frost releases book on Nixon

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Richard Nixon is quoted in a forthcoming book by David Frost as saying that he decided to resign the presidency only after Alabama Governor George Wallace refused to use his influence to help rally congressional support for the beleaguered president. Mr. Nixon said his decision to resign was made two weeks before he stepped down Aug. 9, 1974, and came after Mr. Wallace refused his request to intercede with Rep. Walter Flowers to vote against impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee. The Governor's office confirmed the Nixon telephone call on July 23, 1974, and said Wallace told the president it would be "improper" for him to approach the Alabama Democratic congressman. Mr. Nixon said his Chief of Staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, "had been in the room as I was talking (to Wallace). And I said, and he recalls this very vividly, I said, 'well, Al, there goes the presidency.'"

King Constantine denies newspaper rumour

LONDON (R). — A spokesman for ex-King Constantine of Greece denied yesterday a Danish newspaper report that the former monarch and his wife, Princess Anne-Marie, were planning to separate. The spokesman described as "disgusting lies" the report in the mass circulation Ekstra Bladet, which said that Anne-Marie, younger sister of Danish Queen Margrethe, would be moving back to Denmark this spring with the couple's three children.

Barclay, Scottish Bible scholar, dies

GLASGOW, Scotland (Agencies) — Dr. William Barclay, internationally recognised New Testament scholar, died in a hospital here Tuesday, his family said. He was 70. Mr. Barclay wrote 60 books including his own translation from the Greek of the New Testament. He was an ordained minister and leading figure in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and professor of divinity and biblical criticism in the University of Glasgow from 1963 to 1974. Mr. Barclay's writings indicated disbelief in the biblical miracle stories and doubt that there is an afterlife.

Berenson, Randall to separate

LOS ANGELES (R). — Film actress Marisa Berenson and her industrialist husband James Randall have filed for divorce after 14 months of marriage, saying they were parting amicably. Miss Berenson, 30, a European socialite who became a model and film actress in the U.S., was married to Mr. Randall in one of Hollywood's most lavish wedding ceremonies. She was a granddaughter of fashion designer Schiaparelli. The couple had one daughter named Starlite Melody, born last November.

Polanski to be sentenced on Monday

LOS ANGELES (R). — Film Director Roman Polanski, released from prison ahead of time after psychiatric tests, will be sentenced next Monday for unlawful sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old girl. Mr. Polanski, 44, was ordered to undergo 90 days of tests in prison before sentencing. But they were completed in 42 days and he left the State Men's Prison at Chino, 55 kms. east of here, early yesterday. Superior Court Judge Laurence Rittenband could sentence Mr. Polanski to up to 50 years in prison. But the prosecutor in his trial has said he will not ask for any further imprisonment beyond the six weeks of the tests.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	2,000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	—
Jordan Wool Industries Co.	JD 5.000	450	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	—	—
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1.000	85	0.800	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.800	0.950
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	1,824	11.150	15.200	15.200	15.200	15.150	—
Jordan Ceramics Co.	JD 1.000	52	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	—	1.050
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	3,438	6.900	6.950	6.900	6.950	6.900	7.000

Total volume traded, Saturday, Jan. 28: JD 7,849.

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Bahrain, UAE, Qatar, revalue currencies against U.S. dollar

BAHRAIN, Jan. 28 (R). — Three Gulf states -- Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar -- today revalued their currencies against the U.S. dollar.

The Bahrain Currency Board raised the value of the dinar by almost two per cent -- from 0.39565 dinars to 0.39785 dinars to the dollar.

The UAE Currency Board said the new rate of the dirham was 3.8780 to the dollar, compared with 3.8980.

Qatar's rial went up by 1.8 per cent from 9.9490 to 9.9785 to the dollar, the state's Monetary Agency announced.

The three states, all major oil exporters, had suspended foreign exchange dealings last Wednesday after a rush by

dealers to sell dollars for their currencies.

Dealers believed the currencies were underpriced in terms of the weekend dollar, brokers said.

The three currencies are all freely convertible.

Meanwhile central bankers from six Gulf countries are to meet in Abu Dhabi next month to coordinate their monetary policies, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said today.

The agency said the central bank governors of Kuwait and Oman, the heads of the Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar

Monetary Agencies and the head of the United Arab Emirates Currency Board would meet in Abu Dhabi on Feb. 15.

Central bankers from Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have been meeting regularly for three years. Saudi Arabia has attended previous meetings as an observer but the February meeting would be the first time attended by Oman.

The agency did not say whether Saudi Arabia and Oman would be attending the meeting as full participants or as observers.

Greece could join EEC by 1981, says top official

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (R). — Greece could be a member of the European Common Market by 1981, a top market official said yesterday after Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis had talks at the organization's headquarters here.

Mr. Lorenzo Natali, the European Economic Community (EEC) Commissioner responsible for enlarging the market, told a news conference that talks on the Greek membership negotiations would begin on Feb. 10.

Greece, Portugal and Spain are all seeking membership of the nine-nation European Community.

Mr. Natali said he thought Greece would be a member by 1981, but not Spain.

He added: "It will be possible to tackle and settle most of the important problems which relate to Greece."

Mr. Karamanlis arrived in Paris last night and will have lunch with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today. On Monday he flies to West Germany for talks with senior government officials.

Tunisia's strikes bring to a head conflicts rooted in the political situation

By Francis Ghiles
of the Financial Times, London

TUNIS: (F.T.) — The recent dismissal of Tunisia's Minister of the Interior, Mr. Tahar Belkhouja, and the subsequent resignation of six cabinet ministers could well turn out to be the curtain raiser to more trouble. President Habib Bourguiba could soon be faced with the most difficult crisis since he assumed power first over 21 years ago.

After Bourguiba

While the aging and frail president remains the final referee, an open fight for his succession is gathering momentum. When the Prime Minister, Mr. Hedi Nouri, sweeps aside "the ambitions of those who are seeking to place themselves" for later he convinces no one.

Arguing as he does that what comes after Mr. Bourguiba matters not and that those who are seeking to take this aspect of the Tunisian situation into account are acting indecently, Mr. Nouri is well aware that "L'Après Bourguiba" is the main talk of Tunis and has been for years.

The strikes of the last few months have brought to a head a conflict rooted in the political situation of recent years. Economic factors are not unimportant. Nor are the ambitions and hopes of many Tunisians, be they senior politicians or local trade-union and other officials.

Political conflict

As the arteries of the Destour Socialist Party have hardened since its last conference in 1973 (when those who won the day, led by Ahmad Mestiri, were thrown out of the party) so the blood has flowed into the veins of the only other organised force in the country, the trades unions -- Union Generale de Travailleurs de Tunisie (UGTT).

Mr. Belkhouja is now gone and with him six ministers for whom dialogue was essential. The tougher attitude ad-

Despite corruption at the highest levels, Tunisia has done remarkably well. But with prosperity comes the demand for more responsibility. And as President Bourguiba gets older and frailer, the fight for his succession is getting fiercer.

vocated by the prime minister, the Director of the DSP, M. Sayeh, and the Minister of Defence, M. Fashat, could lead to more trouble. Their only comfort lies in their country's long history of moderation.

Unrest is traditional at Tunis university but only in the past two years it has spread to the shopfloor (the exception having all along been the south of the country where militant action is as old as the phosphate mines themselves).

In recent months unrest has markedly increased and visitors to Tunis are not surprised to witness small demonstrations in the streets and news of strikes, even in the staid party daily L'Action.

Income gap widens

Growing affluence has brought increased disparities. Half the population (among whom the literacy rate must be close to 70 per cent) is under 18 and more and more are clamouring for free political discussion. The prime minister is only telling the truth when he points out that he has contributed to the free tone of Tunisian politics in recent years. But he has only done so under great pressure: From within his government (from all those ministers who have just quit) and from outside where the list of ex-collaborators of President Bourguiba is long: personalities such as Mohammed Mestiri, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and architect of the aborted union with Libya; Ahmad Ben Salah, still under a life imprisonment sentence because of the manner he ran the country's economy in the 60's and now living in exile; Ahmad Mestiri and Qaid Esselsi who have founded a new party and an

effective opposition newspaper, Errai (the first edition was published on Dec. 29, 77).

These personalities do not share similar views on all issues but they are all working for a more flexible and open system. A local branch of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme recently held its first meeting in Tunis and presented a report on conditions in the prisons, having of course won the then minister of the interior's permission to do so. Over 1,000 people, many of them young, crowded into a hall in the very heart of Tunis and listened to the report and asked many questions.

The following week, the annual presentation of the budget in parliament turned into a lively debate, much to M. Nouri's annoyance. He had promised the country's elected representatives that a stronger state was needed if disturbances were to be controlled. The prime minister does not so much refuse a dialogue as argue there is already one, so what is all the fuss about?

Difficult economic background

All this "agitation" as he insists on calling recent strikes is taking place against a difficult economic background. The difficulties are both external (increasing difficulty in exporting textiles because of EEC quotas, slump in olive oil sales and prices) and internal (bad crop in 1977, less income from tourists, a continuing slump in phosphate prices) but some serious criticisms are levelled at the government fifth development plan in 1978. More than its ambition, the strategy it adopts is felt to be wanting: 140,000 odd jobs are to be created in industry, only 10,000 odd in agriculture in a country where

half the population still lives on the land and where exodus from rural areas means a major problem.

Privileged links with France and the EEC may have led the planners and politicians to the need to develop strong news markets in a of the world capable of absorbing some of Tunisia's production. In particular no is made to improve the lity of the fruit and vegetables of which the country is a major producer. Much has been poured into this but that has bred speculation in an industry where the turn on the money law is quick.

Too much development has been concentrated in the hel, the central coastal of the country where the sident and many of the gime's hierarchy come -- to the detriment of the terior, the south and the th.

Corruption

Last but not least, on tion is spreading like a ue. Traditionally mini have lined their pockets in recent years kickbacks (paid preferably in Franc Switzerland) have slowed every important project on relevant file has reached upper echelons of the nistration. People earn high in the country's pment -- and their relms have provided a constant all too influential res that power corrupts and solute power corrupts a tely.

For Tunisia, the dilemma an acute one: Strong anties have won the day could result in an era which would be tragic country can be proud of it sent leaders have not it ted that greater affluence education inevitably mak ople ask for a greater of the responsibilities.

-- Financial Times

News-Features

North Sea oil, shipping to give \$3 b. boost to Norway's balance

PARIS, Jan. 28 (R). — North Sea oil and shipping earnings will give a 16 billion crown (\$3 billion) boost to Norway's balance of payments this year, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecast yesterday.

In its annual report on the Norwegian economy, the OECD said the two off-shore industries would reduce their deficits this year, reversing a trend in 1977.

The OECD said that with Norway's gas pipeline to West Germany now operating, oil and gas exports might rise by about 80 per cent.

Shipping could show an improvement of up to 1.5 billion crowns (\$270 million) because Norway is buying fewer new ships.

But the OECD forecast that the payments deficit of "mainland Norway" would continue to grow.

It said the overall current account deficit was expected to fall to 20.3 billion crown (\$3.9 billion) this year from around 27.6 billion crowns (\$5.3 billion) in 1977.

The visible trade balance would show a bigger improvement, with the deficit falling to 19.2 billion crowns (\$3.7 bil-

lion) from 28.6 billion crowns, (\$5.5 billion), the OECD said.

Consumer prices were expected to go on rising at about nine to 9.5 per cent during the year, although the wages outlook was uncertain.

Helped by the improved foreign balance, domestic output of goods and services might expand as much as 6.5 to seven per cent, the OECD added.

African warns of boycott in U.N. if West vetoes action against S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 28 (R). — An influential African ambassador warned yesterday that African countries might boycott the Security Council if Western nations used their veto power to block further action against South Africa.

Mr. Radhi Khirishna Ramphul, the Chief Delegate of Mauritius, coupled his warning with an announcement that he would introduce an African-backed resolution calling for a ban on new foreign investment in South Africa.

"The veto has been used too frequently, and its use has hurt Africa," Mr. Ramphul told the council.

"We feel it necessary to put members on notice that if the rules are used again to prolong the suffering of the South African people, we shall have to seek remedies not foreseen in the rules," Mr. Ramphul said.

His warning of a possible African boycott came after he announced that he would introduce two new resolutions against South Africa.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait meet over expanding economic cooperation

KUWAIT, Jan. 28 (R). — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait began talks here today aimed at promoting and expanding their economic and trade cooperation.

Officials said the talks between a Saudi team led by Finance Ministry Deputy Under-Secretary Mansour Al Turki and a Kuwaiti team led by Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Rashid Al Rashid would last three days.

The agenda includes cooperation between the two oil-producing countries in setting up joint companies, development of agricultural resources, use of solar energy and liberalising trade.

Industrial accidents claim about 350,000 victims a year in Britain

Every year about 350,000 people suffer industrial accidents in Britain. It is estimated that the deaths and injuries cost the nation £1 billion a year -- to say nothing of what it means to the families and individuals concerned. So the new safety regulations are important, and the trade unions are determined that they shall be enforced.

By David Churchill
of the Financial Times, London

LONDON: (F.T.) — Although the three-year-old social contract between the British government and trade unions is coming increasingly under attack for its rigid pay policy guidelines, an important part of the agreements is the new safety legislation to curb the 350,000 industrial accidents which occur each year.

Trade union pressure for tougher safety laws was met with the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act which puts the onus firmly on management to "ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, the health, safety, and welfare at work of all employees."

This was backed up by the threat of fines or imprisonment for those companies that broke the new laws.

A major part of the legislation -- that which established union safety representatives and committees in offices and factories -- was postponed because of fears that the cost would prove prohibitive. Estimates of the cost of the committees suggested a figure of £80 m. a year. This postponement was bitterly received by many trade unions and the government finally gave way on the issue.

Stricter safety supervision

The need for stricter safety supervision at work is indicated by the fact that 742 people died at work in 1974, the last full year for which statistics are available, while almost 350,000 suffered an accident or injury that caused

them to be absent for more than three days. Estimates of the annual cost to the nation of deaths and accidents at work amount to £1,000.

A report by Lord Robens on safety at work, commissioned before the 1974 Act came into force, found that the most important single reason for accidents at work is apathy.

Other sources of industrial accidents include transport, falls, excavations, lifting, stepping on or striking an object, fires, the handling of goods, power presses, scaffolding -- the list is virtually limitless.

Before the new act, employers in factories and other establishments were obliged merely to comply with specific regulations governing their activities. But the act required a more positive involvement from employers to make the workplace safe. The employer not only has this duty to employees, but also to members of the public who could be affected by the working conditions.

As the act included between five and six million workers previously excluded from legislation covering health and welfare it is easy to understand why its provisions cannot be effective overnight. With the exception of domestic servants working in private houses, all workers are covered by the act.

Most of the responsibility for carrying out the requirements of the act rests with the Health and Safety Commission which includes in its terms of reference the setting up of industrial advisory committees where unions and employers can discuss the spe-

cific safety problems of their own industries.

Safety committees

But, as the TUC's own guidelines to the act points out, the "measure without precedent in general industry" is the statutory provision of safety committees at work.

These committees are supposed to be manned by shop-floor employees -- usually shop stewards -- and workers can, under the law, take time off from work to attend training courses to learn their duties. The TUC's education and training service has already expanded considerably to cover this new area.

Broadly, the committees' functions are to represent the members on safety issues, to carry out inspections at least once every three months, to take up complaints about specific or general hazards, and to acquaint themselves with any changes in the safety laws.

Employers have to provide them with information, give them reasonable time off, and pay them for the time off. The employer retains the executive responsibility for dealing with health hazards. If two or more safety representatives demand it in writing, the management must agree to set up a safety committee within three months and management must not be in the majority on the committee.

Arguments about the number of union representatives are to be settled through normal industrial relations procedures, with the representatives having functions, rather than duties, and responsibility but not liability.

The unofficial reason for the delay in setting a date for the introduction of these committees was that publicity surrounding their cost coincided with Britain's application last year for a loan from the IMF. The government, it is argued, did not want to be seen to be advocating expensive safe-

ty measures which industry could ill afford.

But no-one who has helped put the proposed regulations, code of practice and guidance together can give a reliable estimate of the cost, or the numbers involved. The cost might be over £100 m. but that depends on how many safety representatives are appointed in each factory, office, and building site and how much time they spend on safety inspections and discussions.

Despite the cost, employers should be aware that trade unions are determined to make the maximum use of the new regulations under the act. As Mr. Len Murray, TUC general secretary, says: "If an employer fails to make a positive response, a response that satisfies the representatives that action is being taken, the employer should expect a difficult time -- and he will deserve it."

-- Financial Times

News-Features

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian fils
Buying/selling

U.S. dollar	313.00/315.00
U.K. sterling	612.00/616.00
W. German mark	148.80/149.50
Swiss franc	158.10/159.00
French franc	66.40/66.80
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.00/130.80
Dutch guilder	138.30/139.10
Belgian franc (for every ten)	95.80/96.90
Swedish crown	67.50/67.90

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Etkenson

CREATIVITY

By Alice Miel

ACROSS

- Engraved
- Diego's dove
- 11 Kind of reef
- 16 Rebuff
- 20 Arctic shrike: var.
- 21 Certain figure
- 22 Lull's love
- 23 Work labor
- 24 Sundry
- 25 Use favorably
- 26 Fairly tale
- 27 Express
- 28 Express contempt
- 29 South of France
- 30 Japanese
- 31 In accord
- 32 Consumes
- 33 Mortgages
- 34 Napray
- 35 Ball club
- 40 Periods of
- 41 Muslim prayer
- 42 Publisher Bennett
- 43 Cut grass
- 46 Study group
- 50 Double-checks
- 52 Ring champ
- 53 Brilliant fish
- 54 Title
- 55 IOU
- 56 Insight
- 57 Act part
- 58 Official
- 59 Equus
- 60 Word for
- 61 Catheter
- 62 Blackboard
- 63 Become
- 64 South of France
- 65 Japanese
- 66 Bed lines
- 67 Expanses
- 68 Have some effect on
- 71 Act part
- 72 Was patient
- 74 Western
- 75 Impassive
- 76 Pale shade
- 77 Exploits
- 78 Thus
- 80 Spring
- 83 Kitchen
- 84 Chimney
- 85 Bullets
- 86 Less refined
- 87 Saccharine
- 88 Equus
- 89 Word for
- 90 Catheter
- 91 Blackboard
- 92 Become
- 93 Argentine
- 94 Make a bridge
- 95 Enclination
- 96 Treat with little
- 97 Concern
- 98 Arabic
- 99 Number suffix
- 101 Dile, old style
- 102 Night: Fr.
- 103 Gulch
- 104 Auto pioneer
- 105 With coldness
- 106 Stonewall
- 107 Singing
- 108 Syllable
- 110 Star up
- 113 Cousin
- 114 Service-women
- 115 Utopian
- 117 Meat
- 118 Attempts to win over
- 122 Foray
- 123 Concerning
- 124 Metric measure
- 125 Convex
- 126 Being: Lat.
- 127 Nobleman
- 128 Pie up
- 129 Common contraction
- 130 Ruminant

DOWN

- Heir job
- Rocking stage
- Brail
- 5 Jack of clubs
- 6 American playwright
- 7 Compares
- 8 American playwright
- 9 Solecism
- 10 Hard word
- 11 Bathhouses
- 12 Exp dishes
- 13 Voltaire's need
- 14 Liberal
- 15 Zodiac sign
- 16 Rage
- 17 Theater
- 18 Eng. river
- 19 Entrained
- 20 Roman
- 21 Danish islands
- 22 Solecism
- 23 Solecism
- 24 Iron hook
- 25 Exp dishes
- 26 Voltaire's need
- 27 Fange
- 28 Onetime puppeteer
- 29 Root
- 30 Balance the budget
- 31 Eye signals
- 32 A Ford
- 33 Carry off
- 34 More recent
- 35 Calves
- 36 Weddings
- 37 Dan
- 38 Singer (employ)
- 39 Theodore
- 40 Star over
- 41 Ornamental
- 42 Fighting
- 43 Force
- 44 Copy
- 45 Deformation
- 46 Earth: comb.
- 47 School VIP
- 48 Romantic song
- 49 Distant
- 50 Feet
- 51 Wile
- 52 African fox
- 53 Disdain
- 54 Young
- 55 Kind of lunch
- 56 Headlines
- 57 Daring
- 58 Daring
- 59 Daring
- 60 Reflection
- 61 Doves: rears
- 62 Rasp
- 63 Mark of omission
- 64 Writer Roth
- 65 Decorate
- 66 Buffalo
- 67 Dickens' way
- 68 Beer item
- 69 Confines: var.
- 70 Cupid
- 71 Zodiac sign for Sagittarius
- 72 Bicycle built for two
- 73 Mark of omission
- 74 Decorate
- 75 Buffalo
- 76 Dickens' way
- 77 Beer item
- 78 Confines: var.
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- 153 Bicycle built for two
- 154 Mark of omission
- 155 Decorate
- 156 Buffalo
- 157 Dickens' way
- 158 Beer item
- 159 Confines: var.
- 160 Cupid

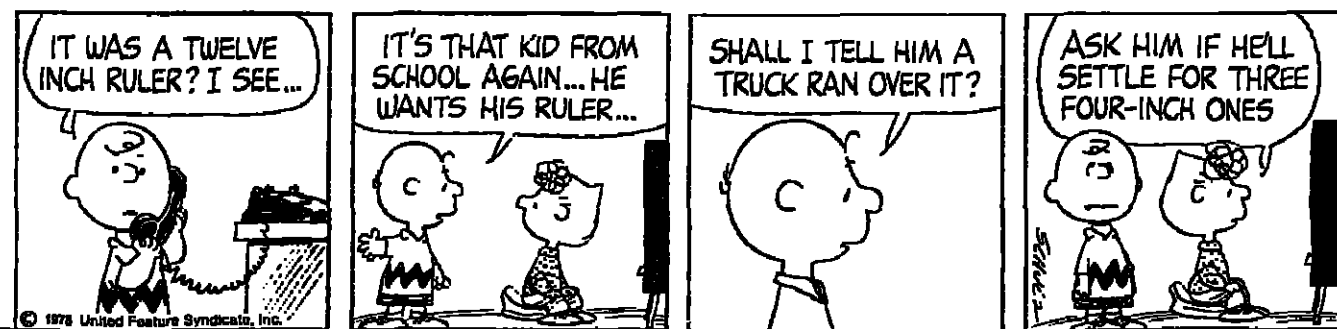
Diagramless

19 X 19, by H.M. Ross

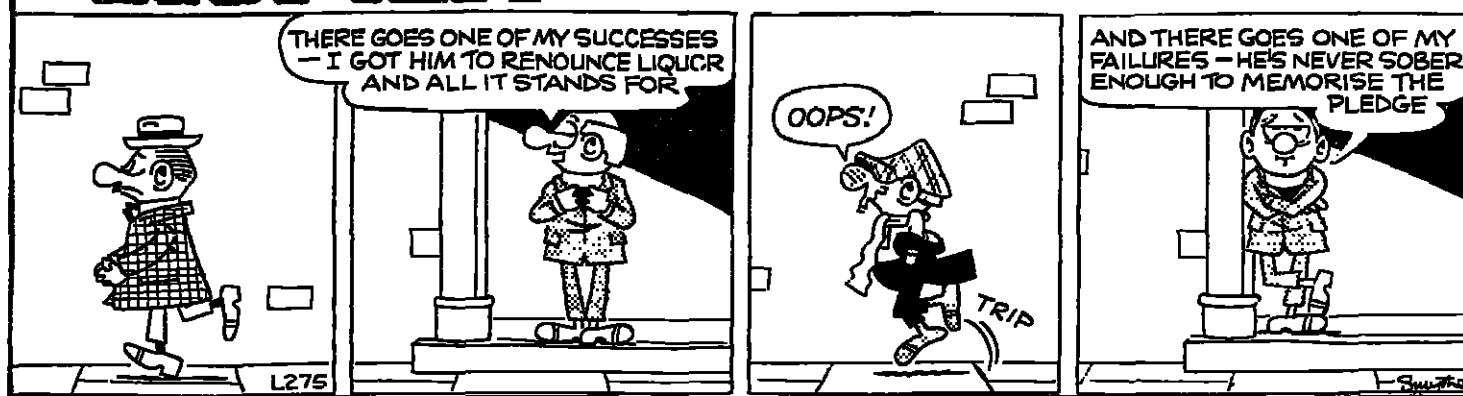
ACROSS

- Curly
- Large coffee pot
- 22 Theater box
- 23 Queen's
- 24 Queen's
- 25 Queen's
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- 29 Queen's
- 30 Queen's
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- 143 Queen

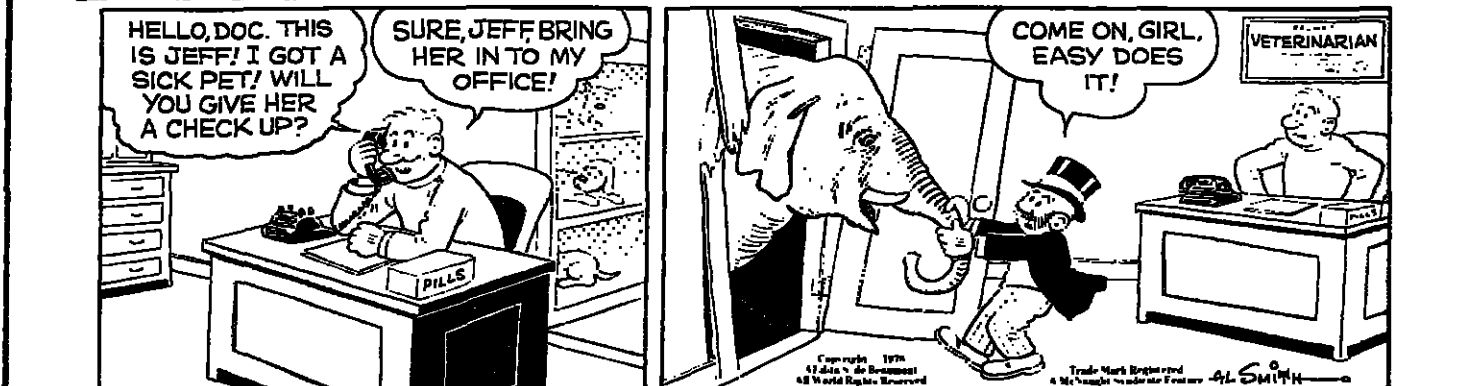
PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORFID

ADEHA

PRUMBE

UPGLEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE " " " " " " " " " " " "

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANKLE BURST KILLER BOUNCE

Answer: Took the swimmer away from where the shark was lurking - A "STROKE" OF LUCK

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ93 ♥7 ♦854 ♠A10762

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♥ 2 ♦ ?

What action do you take?
A.—Pass. East's overall has robbed you of a sensible response. A bid of either two spades or three clubs would be forcing, and you do not have the values to commit the hand to the three- or four-level. You are not yet out of the auction—partner might be able to re-open the bidding. The only action you might consider is a double, but that is a risky venture with three low trumps.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQJ83 ♥95 ♦A1072 ♠8

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—You should not yet rule out the possibility of a slam. If you bid four spades now, you will complete the picture of your hand, and partner might bid on with a fitting card in diamonds and top controls in the red suits.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ102 ♥8 ♦A962 ♠874

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Avoid three no trump like the plague—partner didn't bid

it, so why should you? You must convince partner that your rebid of three diamonds was not simply a preference, but that you have substantial support. Bid four diamonds.

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠10982 ♥J863 ♦K5 ♠A54

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Dble. ?

What action do you take?
A.—There are two schools of thought about this situation. One is to respond two spades, the bid you would have made had there been no interference. The other would consider a raise now as showing a far weaker hand. If you belong to that school, you must pass now, intending to reenter the auction at a later stage.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J♥QJ8 ♦KJ832 ♠A542

The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
1 ♠ Dble. Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Pass. Partner is making a penalty double of two spades, and the prospects are most pleasing. You have a trump honor for partner—a card that he expects is held by the opening bidder—and useful defensive values in the unbid suits.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠10762 ♥AQ7 ♦AKQ1062

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Three diamonds. In terms of high cards this might be a slight stretch, but your hand has excellent trick-taking potential. If partner converts to three no trump, you should expect to make the contract.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

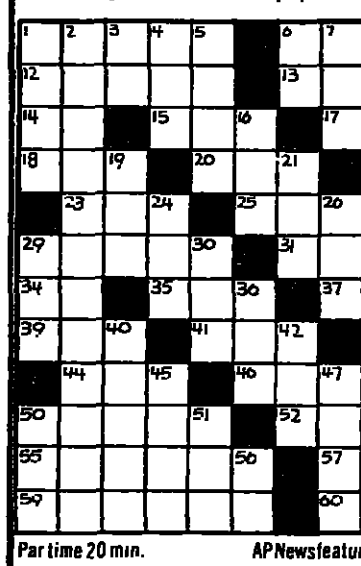
ACROSS

1. Color green
6. Reserved
12. Flush
13. Exultant
14. Draft animal
15. Totem pole
17. Collop
18. Tease
20. Haystack
22. Anything
23. Gear tooth
25. Joker
27. Spire ornament
29. Poisonous compound
31. Sweet potato
33. That thing
34. Indian mulberry
35. Late
37. Wartime conference site
39. Gram molecule
41. Saute
43. Greek letter
44. Man's name: abbr.
46. Longing: slang
48. Primeval
50. Subdued, in music
52. Assign as a task
54. Forever
55. Avouch
57. Inscribed
59. Sound reproduction
60. Treated a wall for paper

AWN	SIP	CALM
SHE	ERR	AGUE
HORATIO	LACE	
VIA	MALLET	
ROUT	PILE	
EAR	PASADENA	
PREPARES	LIP	
EGAD	SEPT	
EVANED	DOG	
RAMA	ISOLATE	
IRON	SIN	NOW
CAST	ERE	TEE

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

- DOWN
1. Swan genus
 2. One versed in study of words
 3. Polo team
 4. Irritate
 5. Biblical king-don
 6. College degree: abbr.
 7. High railroads: abbr.
 8. Masculine
 9. Practical
 10. Summarize
 11. Holland commune
 16. Flax fiber
 19. Spar
 21. Passage
 24. Cotton-seeder
 26. Light-hearted
 28. Labor union
 29. Cap
 30. Ornamental clock
 32. Floor covering
 36. Contorted
 38. Indo-Chinese language
 40. Hire
 42. It is so
 45. Effectual blow
 47. Current events
 49. Colored
 50. Ballet step
 51. Seaweed
 53. Three: prefix
 56. As far as
 - Unit of weight: abbr.



Par time 20 min. APNewsfeatures 1/23

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- Channel 3 & 6:
- 6:00 Quran
 - 6:15 Cartoons
 - 6:30 The Waltons
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
 - Channel 3:
 - 7:30 Survival
 - 8:30 Arabic series
- Channel 6:
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 7:45 Filler
 - 8:30 Miss Jones and son
 - 8:10 Roots
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Hawaii five-O

RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Breakfast show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:05 Folklore
- 10:30 Music for children
- 11:00 Signing off
- 12:00 News headlines
- 12:05 Pop session
- 12:30 News summary
- 13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Rubaiyat Khayyam
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 16:00 Pop session
- 17:00 Kallia and Dima
- 17:30 Pop session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:05 The Crystal pyramid
- 18:30 30 Minutes of jazz
- 19:00 News bulletin
- 19:10 News reports
- 19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

- Doctors:
- Amman: Fuad Hassan Jaber (71334)
 - Kamel Attieh (38840)
 - Irbid: Muhammad Ta'ani (3711)
 - Zarqa: Yabla Tarifi (82884)
 - Tel. (25021)
- Pharmacies:
- Amman: (56050)
 - Sabbagh (23157)
 - Al Amin (38733)
 - Gharra (22629)
 - University (44574)
 - Irbid: Jerusalem (29655)
 - Zarqa: Hadithe

BBC RADIO

- 13:45 Sandi Jones Requests
- 14:00 Vintage Comedy
- 15:00 Radio Newswire
- 15:15 Concert Hall
- 16:00 News, Commentary
- 16:15 Our Own Correspondent
- 16:45 Cider with Rosie
- 17:00 News; Book Choice
- 17:15 My Music
- 17:45 Sports Call
- 18:00 News; News about Britain
- 18:15 Radio Newswire
- 19:00 Psychology at Work
- 19:00 Radio Theatre
- 19:45 Am I too Loud?
- 20:00 News; Commentary
- 20:15 Europa
- 20:30 Banners and Bonnets
- 21:00 Don't Miss!
- 21:15 How to be a Musician
- 21:45 Theatre Call
- 22:00 News; Our Own Correspondent
- 22:35 Notes from an Observer; Reflections
- 22:45 Sportscall
- 23:00 News; Commentary
- 23:15 Letter from America
- 23:30 Psychology at Work

VOICE OF AMERICA

- 02:00 The Breakfast Show
- 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00
- 06:30 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports
- 07:00 VOA Current News Summary
- 07:30, 08:30 and 09:30 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions.
- 17:00 News Roundup Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary.
- 18:00 Feature: Space and Man.
- 18:30 Music USA (Standards)
- 19:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary.
- 19:30 VOA Magazine, Americana, Science, Cultural, Letters.
- 20:00 Special English News.
- 21:00 VOA World Report.
- 21:15 Music USA (Jazz).
- 21:30 News: newsmakers' voices ... correspond-

AMMAN AIRPORT

- Arrivals:
- 8:00 Kuwait
 - 7:45 Jeddah
 - 8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 8:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
 - 9:00 Kuwait (BA)
 - 9:30 Riyadh (SD)
 - 11:20 Beirut
 - 17:00 Baghdad (IA)
 - 17:30 Athens, Larissa
 - 17:40 Paris (AF)
 - 17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna
 - 18:30 London, Paris
 - 19:15 Frankfurt
 - 19:40 Beirut (MEA)
- Departures:
- 8:00 Beirut
 - 8:00 Frankfurt
 - 9:15 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 9:30 Larissa, Athens
 - 10:00 London (BA)
 - 10:00 Rome
 - 11:20 Riyadh, Dharhan (SD)
 - 11:40 Cairo
 - 18:00 Baghdad (IA)
 - 18:30 Baghdad
 - 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 - 20:20 Bahrain, Bangkok
 - 21:00 Jeddah
 - 22:00 Tehran
 - 22:30 Dharhan

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
- British Council " 38147-8
- French Cultural Centre " 37008
- Goethe Institute " 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre " 44203
- Amman Municipal Library " 38111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
- Civil defence rescue " 24391-4
- Fire headquarters " 22080
- Firstaid, fire, police " 19
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 30381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3
- Police headquarters " 39141
- Police roving patrol (emergency help spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37177
- Airport information (AIA) " 55205

or's note: Your Daily Horoscope has not arrived yet. We hope to continue the column as soon as possible.

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



never fails! Every time Harriet goes window shopping, I get a stack of window envelopes."

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

Jordan's largest and most
Renowned Chinese restaurant
offers you a gourmet's trip
to the Far East via superior
oriental cuisine and authentic
northern Chinese and
Cantonese dishes.
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Telephone 41093

We would like you
to join us
for the Daily Dish.
"Arabic & European"
dishes. At

GRAFFITI
GOSPIPS ARE LIKE
BLOTTERS:
ABSORB DIRT
AND GET IT
BACKWARDS

OUT & ABOUT

WICK MEAL
restaurants for broasted
ken and light snacks.
a home, lunch or dinner
d Amman, First Circle.
21083. Jabal Al Luweld-
Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646
d Al Hussein, near Jeru-
salem Cinema. Tel. 21781.
iso in Zarqa and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
First Chinese restaurant in
Jordan.
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near
the Abityah School or CME.
Tel. 33982. Open daily from
noon to 3:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.
to midnight.
Also take home service-order
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Rhodesian talks in limbo as Muzorewa leaves in fury

SALISBURY, Jan. 28 (R). — With the Rhodesian settlement talks suddenly plunged into difficulties, there was doubt today whether one of the key figures would take part when they resume on Monday. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the Popular United African National Council (UANC), stormed out yesterday's session in a fury after a UANC source today said it was not certain if the bishops would attend Monday's scheduled heads of delegation meeting.

"Monday is a day and a half from now and anything could transpire over the telephone between the bishop and his negotiating partners. But we just don't know whether the bishop will be there," one source said.

"The UANC has certainly not withdrawn completely from

the talks."

A UANC press statement today said, "The UANC's greatest desire is to see these talks through to a successful conclusion. But we do not accept that in the process we have to be subjected to unprovoked insults and humiliations."

One UANC source said Bishop Muzorewa was demanding an apology for the "lying" charge by Deputy Premier David Smith.

The storm broke yesterday over the UANC delegation's assertion that it had not agreed in principle to the special white bloc of 28 seats in a Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) Parliament

being elected from a whites-only voters roll. The other delegations -- the government of Ian Smith, the African National Council (ANC), of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organisation (ZUPU) of Chief Jeremiah Chirau -- all insisted it had.

On that basis, the three had assumed they could go ahead and sign an agreement in principle on the constitution which would have cleared the way for a multi-racial interim administration designed to lead the country to black majority rule.

The government badly wanted that agreement signed this weekend so it could demonstrate concrete progress in the so-called internal settlement exercise just as British Foreign Secretary David Owen was about to meet Rhodesian Guerrilla Leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in Malta on Monday.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo head the foreign-based Patriotic Front, which is not taking part in the Salisbury talks.

Somali-held Cuban soldier interviewed

MOGADISHU, Jan. 28 (R). — A Cuban soldier captured by Somali forces in the Ogaden was told foreign journalists he was a member of an artillery unit fighting with Ethiopian troops near the strategic mountain city of Harar.

He said Russian soldiers were also fighting with Cubans alongside Ethiopian forces.

Speaking Spanish through an interpreter, Orlando Carlos, whose rank was not given, was interviewed by journalists from West Germany, Britain, Sudan and Scandinavia yesterday at the remote Somali border town of Tug Wajale.

He had been taken prisoner last Sunday during what the Somalis claim was a counter-offensive by the Ethiopians to break out of defensive positions in the southern foothills of the Ahmar Mountains, which form a natural northern border to the Somali-held Ogaden region.

Ethiopia has denied it launched a counter-offensive -- widely expected following a massive build-up of Soviet arms in the last few months.

U.S. defence plan shows Gulf crisis forces weak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Agencies). — Defence planners are uncertain whether U.S. military forces would be effectively with a crisis in the producing Gulf region, it was disclosed today in a security document, giving planning guidelines for the next five years.

Planners proposed organizing a special force made up of two reinforced army divisions and a marine division, plus its air wing, to be ready for emergencies in the Gulf and possibly other areas vital to the United States, apart from Western Europe.

Military officers said the problem of airlifting, and sustaining such a force in an area far from the United States and remote from U.S. bases in Western Europe is a staggering one.

In broad scope, the planning document follows the policy spelled out by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the Secretary of Defence in the \$115.2-billion fiscal 1979 defence spending budget sent to Congress last Monday.

The planners said that: "Events in the Persian Gulf could soften the glue that binds the (North Atlantic) alliance as surely as could an imbalance of military forces across the inter-German border."

"For that reason, the Indian press, by and large, was not forthcoming in its comment during the election campaign," recalled Mr. Kuldip Nayar, a noted Indian journalist and one of several hundred reporters jailed during the emergency.

"But when the election was over, the press shed its initial doubts and began writing freely -- with a vengeance."

The Lebanese press, 1976's big loser, recovered some of its former freedoms. Censorship was imposed there at the end of the 19-month civil war.

But censors in Lebanon, which once had the freest press in the Arab World, continue to ban criticism or stories they feel may encourage new fighting. Still, they are relaxing their grip.

"Censorship is bound to end because it was imposed under an emergency law which is due to expire soon," said Rashed Fouad, city editor of the pro-Libyan newspaper Al Safir. "But until then we have to remain in business. It's no use to beat your head against the wall."

Racially divided South Africa, where security laws have

Israel holds journalist under inhuman conditions, lawyer says

NICOSIA, Jan. 28 (Agencies). — A Greek-Cypriot journalist, accused by Israel of espionage activities on behalf of Palestinians, is being held under "inhuman conditions" in a prison outside Tel Aviv, his lawyer charged today.

Mr. Panayotis Paschalis, 38, is being detained for trial in a 2 by 1.5 metre cell and was denied access to a lawyer for the first six days of his detention, attorney Michael Papapetrou told a press conference here.

Mr. Paschalis has been on a hunger strike, drinking only milk, since Jan. 17 arrest to protest his detention and prison conditions, Mr. Papapetrou said.

The journalist, who works for the Communist newspaper Haravgi Gere, has been charged with photographing public places and installations in Israel as "potential bomb targets" for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

An Israeli journalist, Hans Lebrecht, also a Communist, was arrested on similar charges at the same time.

Israeli authorities say they found 340 photographs of power stations, railroad junctions, fuel storage tanks, hotels, cinemas and other potential bomb targets in Mr. Paschalis' possession. They also accuse him of obtaining Israeli maps and tourist guides for the PLO.

His lawyer said the photographs, none of secret installations, were taken "for journalistic purposes" and that the maps and books were purchased openly in the Israeli marketplace.

The Israeli Embassy in Cyprus issued a statement denying that Mr. Paschalis has been subjected to harsh treatment, adding: "His legal rights were scrupulously guarded."

Baron Empain's ransom negotiated?

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Agencies). — A tight blackout on information from all sides today indicated that family members and business associates were negotiating a ransom payment for the release of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, Belgian industrialist who was kidnapped on Monday. A family decision to pay the ransom, which has not been confirmed, would mean a break with police, who are opposed to any ransom payments. Reports last night also unconfirmed, spoke of two telephone calls from the kidnappers directing the family to safe deposit boxes at two different Paris railway stations containing proof of the baron's detention. One box was said to contain an envelope with a letter and the baron's identity card inside. The second was reported to contain a piece of skin, apparently from a man's finger.

Balance sheet of press consorship in the world: Which country is freest, which most restrictive?

By Joe Frazier

NEW YORK — Despite new restrictions in Africa and South America and lesser setbacks elsewhere, the world's press entered 1978 as free or freer than it was on the eve of 1977.

The most spectacular gain was in India, where press suddenly had been severely shackled by the repressive 19-month "emergency" of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The emergency was lifted last January, but press controls remained until Premier Morarji Desai's Janata Party defeated Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party in an election last March.

"For that reason, the Indian press, by and large, was not forthcoming in its comment during the election campaign," recalled Mr. Kuldip Nayar, a noted Indian journalist and one of several hundred reporters jailed during the emergency.

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Racially divided South Africa, where security laws have

hobbled the press for years, closed the mass circulation newspaper for blacks, the World, and its sister paper, the Weekend World, in October and arrested editor Percy Qoboza. He remains in jail without charge.

South African white liberal editor Donald Woods, a critic of his country's racial policies, was placed under five-year banning orders, a form of house arrest. He escaped to Lesotho and eventually to England.

Rhodesia banned the reporting of anything but the government version of events in the five-year-old war with black guerrillas who seek to topple the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

But self-censorship, or government reprisals against publications or journalists who exceeded vague or arbitrary limits, remains the most common baffle to the free press.

It forces journalists not to go too far in criticizing the government for fear of being jailed, fined or expelled.

There is an area-by-area survey of world press freedom as the New Year began:

South America:

Last year saw the first harassment of foreign correspondents in Argentina since the military government took over in March, 1976.

About 20 Argentine journalists vanished during 1977, apparently kidnapped by government agents. Several foreign correspondents who interviewed relatives of other missing Argentines were detained briefly.

When the Buenos Aires Herald published a news service account of a Rome news conference held by Argentine leftists, British-horn editor Robert Cox was held three days and

released only after pressure from the U.S. and British governments.

Uruguay closed several papers and pressured some journalists into leaving the country.

In a verdict against a Roman Catholic weekly in Brazil, the courts upheld that government's right to censorship.

Two other papers beat separate government charges for articles they had published. While censorship laws remained, Brazil was enforcing them through the courts instead of by arbitrary closures.

Brazil allowed broader broadcast coverage of political events in late 1977.

The Chilean press is under heavy self-censorship. Foreign correspondents' dispatches are not censored, but reporters are pressured or threatened if they depict Chile unfavorably.

Peru nationalized the press in 1974 and last August ordered 13 independent papers to submit page proofs to the Interior Ministry before publication. The order was reversed in October and criticism of the government resumed.

Ecuador has the freest press in South America, operating much as the American press does.

Central America:

Central American press freedoms generally improved in 1977. The exception was tiny El Salvador where formal controls replaced self-censorship.

News the government does not like can bring three years in prison without parole. While the media in El Salvador supports the right-wing government, the law also applies to Salvadorians outside the country.

In Nicaragua, formal press censorship was lifted after 33 months, but tough self-censor-

ship laws keep the media in line with the Somoza family that has ruled the country for more than 40 years. A lieutenant colonel decides who has gone too far.

Mr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, editor of La Prensa, the only opposition paper in Nicaragua, was killed Jan. 10 in a gangland-style shooting in Managua. The Somoza regime denied any involvement and ordered a full investigation.

Costa Rica enjoys traditional press freedoms and media in Guatemala and Honduras were able to criticize the government unhindered after recent censorship experiences.

Mexico has more freedom than most editors there use. The institutional revolutionary party has been well-entrenched for nearly 50 years, and policy makers in Mexican media usually are party members or strong sympathizers.

Harsh criticism of the government, which controls huge blocs of federal advertising, is rare.

Africa:

Censorship is the rule in Africa, where news is used as a tool to educate and motivate. The Western concept of the press as a watchdog is seen there as a luxury developing nations can ill afford.

The freest press in Africa is in Kenya, where the daily papers are privately owned and most criticism of the government is tolerated.

Nigeria is similar, but most of the papers there are partially or wholly government-owned.

Aside from white-run South Africa and Rhodesia, rigid censorship is practiced in such black-ruled countries as the Central African Empire, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia,

Mozambique, Angola and Zaire. Visas for Western newsmen are issued selectively at all. Ethiopia expelled all Western newsmen last year and Nigeria evicted correspondent John Darnton of the New York Times.

Zaire ousted a dozen reporters during the war in Shaba Province. Paris-based Associated Press reporter Michael Goldsmith was jailed for a month in the Central African Empire and was beaten into unconsciousness by Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa himself.

On the plus side, a new daily paper and a Catholic weekly were allowed to publish in Ghana last year, moving the government away from its news monopoly. Both papers criticize the government.

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have domestic censorship despite official claims to the contrary.

Morocco's desert war with Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas has brought military surveillance of published material there. The three largest dailies are government-owned.

Governments in Algeria and Tunisia control all publications, and the sale of foreign newspapers is restricted in all three countries.

Middle East:

Censorship has been rigid in Iraq since 1968. Kuwaiti newspapers enjoy a measure of freedom, while Saudi Arabian papers, heavily dependent on subsidies, follow the government line faithfully.

Egypt has no censorship of its state-owned press except on military matters.

Israel has had military censorship since its founding in 1948, and it affects domestic and foreign newsmen alike. Military reporting must be

cleared by censors but a censor's decision can be appealed.

Asia:

Censorship was lifted in Thailand after the military ousted in October of the Conservative government of Tanin Kraivixien. The press in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and China remains strictly controlled with access by Western newsmen severely limited. In Malaysia, immigration officials say they keep a close watch on newsmen and blacklist those who write stories displeasing to the government.

The Indonesian press, in the words last August of President Suharto, "does not belong to the worst in Asia." However, the Military Command announced the banning effective this month of seven newspapers in the midst of a campaign to stifle student criticism of Suharto's government.

Strong self-censorship remains in South Korea.

Last year saw the freest press in the Philippines in the five-year regime of President Ferdinand Marcos, who eased martial law restrictions before a referendum which approved his policies. Papers were bolder in their publishing of statements of opposition spokesmen.

Newsmen say there is no government censorship, but avoid offending Mr. Marcos, who can clamp down again at will.

Soviet Bloc:

Self-censorship is exercised by the Soviet Bloc press, which is owned or controlled by the Communist Party or the government.

Communist newsmen explain the lack of criticism of the

government and the delays sometimes for days, of disaster news, by claiming Eastern Europeans are not sensation seekers and are more interested in "positive work."

Foreign newsmen are longer jailed, but are expelled or refused visa renewals for time to time.

Last February the Soviet Union expelled American correspondent George Krinsky (a charge, which he denied, it was a spy. In June, Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert C. Tott left Moscow after being interrogated about his sources and articles he had written. Later in the year it was said the Soviet purpose was to intimidate all Western correspondents who had been covering Soviet dissidents and human rights issue in the Soviet Union. In July, American television correspondent Bernard C. Redmont and his German cameraman were roughed up while filming a Moscow beer garden. The United States protested all these incidents to the Kremlin.

There generally is a press here. West Germany has a news blackout on the 66 kidnapping of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer and a subsequent hijacking of a Lufthansa jet to Somalia, claim publicity would endanger lives. Most journalists accept the idea.

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President Jimmy Carter of the United States (pointing) and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France in a dramatic pose taken during Mr. Carter's world tour earlier this month. The two leaders are seen at Omaha Beach where the Allies landed in World War II to liberate France and Europe from Nazi Germany. (IPS photo)

Giscard tells French voters economy will be wrecked if left wins election

VERDUN-SUR-LE-DOUBS, France, Jan. 28 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday warned French voters that if they returned a leftwing government in the March elections they risked wrecking the French economy and aggravating national divisions.

The president came to this tin-farming village in the heart of Burgundy's wine-growing country to keep his promise to state "the right choice for France."

In his key-note speech 44 days before the first round of voting, M. Giscard d'Estaing told his audience to back the present government alliance of Gaullists, Republicans and Centrists and appealed to voters to give it even broader support.

The president spoke after a succession of opinion polls had predicted on election victory for the opposition Communists and Socialists. One poll this week said the left

was likely to gain a majority of 25 seats in the new National Assembly.

President Giscard d'Estaing said his views on the left's common programme for government -- subject of bitter quarrels within the opposition -- had remained unchanged since his election as head of state in 1974. His opposition was not an election ploy.

"Application of a collectivist programme would plunge France into economic disorder," the

president declared.

It would increase the nation's budgetary and external deficits, weaken the franc, force up prices and cause mass unemployment.

The president said the French voters had a right to know now whether Communists would join the government in the event of victory for the left and whether the common programme of sweeping nationalizations and redistribution of wealth would be applied.

U.S. will bring up subject of failed Cosmos satellite in diplomatic talks with Soviets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Agencies). — The failure of the Soviet Cosmos 954 spy satellite will be brought up in diplomatic discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union, President Carter's chief spokesman said last night.

"It's safe for you to assume a matter like this will be the subject of discussions," Mr. Jody Powell, White House Press Secretary, said. "It will be discussed with us and the Soviets."

But Mr. Powell said at the daily White House news briefing that he did not know what form the discussions

would take, when they would take place, or what specifically would be considered.

The satellite, carrying a nuclear reactor, crashed into the earth's atmosphere above Canada on Tuesday.

Since Tuesday, Canadian and U.S. experts have made aerial and ground searches for debris from the satellite.

Yesterday, scientists decided that radioactivity found in the Northwest Territories were from natural sources or from detection equipment, not from the debris of the failed Soviet satellite as originally suspected.

The scientists said no man-made radioactivity had been

found and they do not expect further searches to be conducted.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union today charged that news media in the West have seized upon this week's accident involving the Soviet nuclear satellite as a pretext for fanning up "distrust, fear and mutual accusations."

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said this had occurred despite the "realistic approach" taken toward the Cosmos 954 mishap by U.S., Canadian and other Western government officials.

Pravda, in a commentary by Mr. Vladimir Gubrev, suggested that attention focused on

the Soviet satellite accident had been exaggerated and noted that two mishaps involving nuclear material aboard U.S. space vehicles had passed with little mention.

"In 1964, the radio-isotope unit of an American 'Transit' satellite disintegrated while entering the atmosphere," Pravda said, adding that radioisotope-powered apparatus also had failed the lunar module of the ill-fated Apollo mission.

The module was jettisoned into the Pacific Ocean in April 1970 after an explosion space forced the Apollo mission to return to earth without landing on the moon.



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